

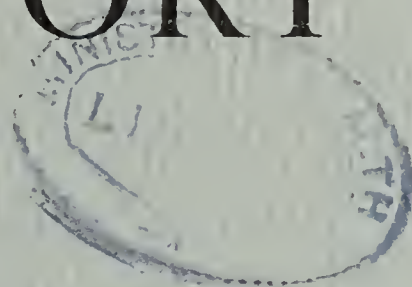
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Health and Sanitary Circumstances

of the

*North East Salop Combined
Area*

ANNUAL REPORT



DAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT
MARKET DRAYTON URBAN DISTRICT
NEWPORT URBAN DISTRICT
OAKENGATES URBAN DISTRICT
WELLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT
DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT
SHIFNAL RURAL DISTRICT
WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT

1952

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North East Salop United District (Medical Officer of Health) Order

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1952

CHAIRMAN

MR. J. M. HOGAN Wellington (Salop) R.D.C.

Dawley U.D.
MRS. J. C. BEATTON
MR. H. P. BULLOCK

Market Drayton U.D.
MR. A. J. IDDLIS
MR. H. H. E. ROYLE

Newport (Salop) U.D.
MR. E. J. DURNALL
MRS. S. A. SANDIFORD

Oakengates U.D.
MR. F. RAWSON
MR. W. V. FOX
MRS. L. J. MART

Wellington (Salop) U.D.
MR. R. G. MURPHY
BRIG. J. N. RITCHIE

Drayton R.D.
MR. H. PEACOCK
MR. A. P. GOUGH

Shifnal R.D.
COL. W. H. HALL
MR. G. H. JAMES
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Wellington (Salop) R.D.
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MR. B. MULLINER
MRS. E. HENDRIE
MR. S. WARD

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

DR. W. A. M. STEWART

LOCAL OFFICERS

MR. E. E. POTTER, Sanitary Inspector, Dawley U.D.C.
MR. G. T. ADAMS, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Dawley U.D.C.
MR. R. C. BRYAN, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, Newport U.D.C.
MR. A. H. JOHNSTONE, Sanitary Inspector, Oakengates U.D.C.
MR. C. G. SPEAKE, Senior Sanitary Inspector, Wellington U.D.C.
MR. J. K. ADDISON, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Wellington U.D.C.
MR. H. WAINWRIGHT, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, Drayton R.D.C.
MR. A. SANDBROOK, Assistant Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, Drayton R.D.C.
MR. N. E. WORSALL, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, Shifnal R.D.C.
MR. H. WALL, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.
MR. A. H. RILEY, Assistant Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.
MR. D. C. NICOL, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, Market Drayton U.D.C.

CLERK

MR. J. BROUGH

To the Chairman and Members of the Constituent Authorities

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of your Districts for the year 1952.

Without question, the manner of doing so in the form of recent years has given satisfaction to the Officers and it is believed that it is also acceptable to each Council. It has been felt, however, that the statistical sections have been too concentrated and so, to guard against this and to make comparison easier, these sections have been reduced in questionnaire and such as have been retained have been simplified to eliminate ambiguity. A few words for guidance have been incorporated preceding each division.

From the standpoint of the Medical Officer of Health the most important feature of the year has been the series of conferences held among the Authorities and, in one case, with the Local Authority, the County Council. The purpose was to examine the possibilities of securing closer co-operation and liaison between the County Health Department and the District Offices through the Medical Officer. These meetings offered the opportunity to scrutinise closely the many facets of the proposals of the County Council and in the case of the District Councils they were prepared to go to considerable lengths to meet the Higher Authority but, in the end, no compromise was reached, due, in part, to the early departure, on retirement, of the then County Medical Officer of Health, and the impossibility of knowing what would be the attitude and feelings on this matter of his successor.

As has been said, much thought and consideration has been given to the present system of working and to the possibilities of the proposals of the County Authority. In the more industrialised and thickly populated parts of the North Eastern area the governing bodies felt that reciprocation or more commonly, delegation of certain of the services at present administered at Shrewsbury, could with advantage be passed to District Councils. If this were done closer unity would exist in the field of local government and would be the basis of a working agreement. It has been felt for long that the busy North Eastern Area lends itself well to this form of administration and a trial should be made in this part. Recent pronouncements from the elected bodies of Urban and Rural Councils sitting in an advisory capacity have been in this direction and justify the findings of the Local District Committees.

During the twelve months certain aspects of health administration and its advancement have figured more prominently than others but in practically all areas the difficulty in making progress in the field of sewage purification and disposal has been experienced. It can be said that there are very few sewage schemes which are not overloaded and constant approach has been made to the Ministry to permit adjustments to be made to remedy this. These have been countered on the grounds of high costs, by the Ministry requiring a very clean cut demonstration that such adjustments, in the main extensions, are absolutely necessary, either on the grounds of danger to health of the community or to meet the requirements of new housing enterprises.

Many Authorities, indeed most, have been disappointed in the reaction of the Ministry but persistent claims have, in a few cases, had favourable consideration. It is not easy to prove, without a history of past disease in a particular district, that there is an active danger to the health of the community concerned and when some form of sewage service is in being, despite that it is overworked, it will often be expected to satisfy the requirements of further housing extensions in that particular part.

At higher levels of local government it may be that the association between the Authorities, the Hospitals and the General Practitioner Groups is such that easy access to the results of medical administration and viewpoint is conveniently reached. Such has not always been the case in the districts and in certain areas it is felt that the interests of the locality could be better served, particularly through immediate representation on these governing bodies, by Council Representatives. In some measure this view is held by the Ministry of Health and steps have been taken to direct that Medical Officers of Health shall be given immediate notice of any outbreaks of communicable disease and opportunity to deal with such. In the same directive attention is drawn to the need for a closer relationship in the field of sanitation and hygiene in such establishments.

Housing progress in the year has been advancing and the outlook of this service would now seem to be clearer and more satisfying than has been the case for many years. In this connection much has been spoken of the need for conservation of land for food production purposes and in this island of ours is, in the opinion of the writer, a matter for anxious concern. This concern has been voiced widely and particularly nearer home by concerns whose chief occupation lies in the land. With increasing population, people living longer, infrequency of killing epidemic disease and the increased difficulty of bargaining with countries abroad for the surplus foodstuffs such consideration should be constantly in the minds of those who have to provide houses for the community. Impetus has been given to the independent spirited citizen in permitting them to acquire houses from the Authority. This method of purchase has been adopted by certain Councils locally. Again facilities are available to permit the building of homes by private enterprise and in such cases financial help can be granted.

It may be that the amount of public health legislation has been less and relatively unspectacular than in some recent years, but it can be stated that it has been found possible to standardise the form of health certificate for travel abroad, to direct the attitude of the examiner in the case of tinned foods coming from abroad and in the home district to general meat inspection—in this latter a note is made prior to this section of the report—to transfer the control of slaughter houses and knackers' yards to the Ministry of Food—and to safeguard the sale of pets.

For some years the team of district health administration officers has remained undisturbed. This in an area of this magnitude is unusual and it is with the greatest regret that one finds the time has come to have this broken. After a lengthy illness Mr. Potter, Dawley, passed away in February, 1953, and, almost at the time of writing, Mr. Speake, Wellington Urban, has died very suddenly. Both are a great loss to their districts, where the quality of their work was known and appreciated.

To maintain constant supervision and control of the sanitary and hygiene services I am dependent on the close co-operation and association with the sanitary officers and I take this opportunity of thanking them for their ready willingness and loyalty in the past year.

I am, your obedient servant,

W. A. M. STEWART,

Medical Officer of Health.

DAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952

Chairman:

DR. S. N. BROWNE

Committee:

MRS. J. C. BEATTON

REV. H. HAMILTON

MR. I. E. BAUGH

MR. F. NORRGROVE

MR. G. CHETWOOD

MR. G. H. WRIGHT

MR. W. BRISCOE

Mr. Millward, Acting Sanitary Inspector, reports:

REFUSE COLLECTION

The weekly collection has been maintained throughout the year despite the staffing difficulties, and complaints have been very limited.

Disposal. Further extensions of the paddock mound tip have somewhat delayed the necessity of providing a satisfactory new tip, though a suitable site is still to be found.

Salvage. The collection of salvage has now been abandoned as an unprofitable enterprise.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Ministry have now given approval in principle to the second part of the Dawley Sewerage Scheme. This scheme embracing the western part of the district, including Horsehay and Doseley, will link up with part one already completed and so provide about threequarters of the district's population with a satisfactory water carriage system of disposal.

CLOSET CONVERSIONS

Many people have taken advantage of the Council's grant towards the cost of closet conversion. The general principle of this office has been to aim at the conversion of blocks of property rather than at individual houses, though of course, these have not been excluded.

DISINFESTATION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN

Rat Control. Control of rats has been effected satisfactorily by the Joint Committee's operatives. Five contracts were undertaken and two other premises were given individual treatments.

Council Properties. Sewers have been treated twice during the year and infestations were minor. The tips and other Council undertakings have had regular treatments.

The small number of complaints received during the year seems to indicate that people are unaware of existence of the Joint Scheme. In the future it is hoped to carry out some rather large-scale surveys in the district, when a better indication of the degree of infestation can be gained and people induced to notify their complaints.

Vermin. One verminous person was removed during the year to Newport, for cleansing and two houses were treated for infestation of cockroaches.

WATER

The water supply maintained by the East Shropshire Water Board has been highly satisfactory and samples have been consistently good. Several large water bursts did, however, cause temporary shortage in some parts of the district.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat for this district is still being supplied from the Central Abattoir at Shrewsbury and it is pleasing to note that local butchers are taking much more care in the handling and transport of the meat.

The clean foods campaign appears to be having the desired effect on most shopkeepers and with the cessation of some rationing it is hoped that competition will induce the rest to make greater efforts.

MILK SAMPLING

During the year a total of 56 samples were taken, five of those being unsatisfactory. One sample was found to contain tubercle bacilli and sale of this dealer's milk was stopped. Subsequent investigation and sampling proved satisfactory with this and the other substandard samples.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Thirty-eight ice cream samples were taken, of these 28 were reported as grade one, five as grade two and five as grade three; none fell into grade four. The conversion of premises into an ice cream factory has been commenced and supervision of the installations is being carried out by this office.

HOUSING

Overcrowding still persists despite the erection of Council houses.

Provisional surveys have been made in the Dawley Bank area for the levelling of pit mounds. Should this scheme be practicable it is hoped to provide building space for some 400 houses and shops to provide accommodation for some 1,500 people.

SCHOOLS

Plans for the augmentation of the sanitary accommodation at Stirchley School have been submitted by Salop County Council and it is hoped that this will somewhat improve the primitive conditions which exist at present.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

The two cinemas have been regularly inspected during the year. In November, restoration work was started at Dawley Town Hall. It is hoped, for a cost of some £2,000, to make it into a satisfactory concert and dance hall. Works are being rushed in the hopes of completion for the Coronation, 1953.

MARKET DRAYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952

Chairman:

MR. C. D. ALLEN

Councillors:

MR. H. CREWE

MR. I. PUGH

MR. H. MARSHALL

HON. MRS. SOUTHWELL

MR. G. H. WYLIE

Mr. Nicol, Sanitary Inspector, reports:

HOUSING

Housing still is and will always be, in my opinion, the major health service of any Council. In 1952 14 houses were completed on the Salisbury Hill View estate, leaving another 14 houses to complete the contract, which should reach completion early in 1953. It is also anticipated that another 30 houses will be built in the Longslow Road area; this contract should commence sometime in 1953. Five houses have been completed privately during the year, this leaves us without any applicants for Licences, the high cost of building being responsible for the falling off of private building in this district. The position appears to be that one must be in the higher income group to be able to build a house. This means that the provision of new houses in most districts must fall on the Local Authority, with its attendant rate and tax burden.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Urban District still take delivery of meat to its shops from the Whitchurch Abattoir, and as the Council contemplate the purchase of the Cattle Market, I feel that the time has arrived when the Ministry should be approached with a view to the construction of an Abattoir adjacent to the Local Cattle Market.

FOOD PREMISES

Regular inspections are carried out to all food premises in the district. In the main they are well kept, but there is still a great lack of suitable storage for perishable food. This absence of suitable cold storage in some of our food shops is most surprising in these enlightened days. I feel that the time has arrived when the Local Authority should have power to enforce suitable cold storage where necessary.

PUBLIC HOUSES

Much improvement has been noted in the district with regard to improved drinking space, and the more comfortable facilities afforded to do so, but I must also add that the standard of cleanliness in relation to sanitary accommodation has dropped considerably in the past two or three years. This I think must be due to the high cost of labour; one now finds that the tenant and manager has to get out with the bucket and mop, the result being that the job does not get done quite so often.

ICE CREAM

Manufacturing premises in the district are inspected regularly and samples are sent to the Public Health Laboratory every month for examination, the results being satisfactory. The majority of the premises retailing ice cream in the district come out at Grade 1. I think that the trade should be congratulated on the high standard of cleanliness maintained in the district over the past two years. Iced lollies are still a bit of a problem, due to the difficulty in examination, the high citric acid content makes it impossible to demonstrate any bacterial contamination; this makes it more necessary for rigid control at the manufacturing centres.

Provisional Grades of Ice Cream

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue</i>
1	4½ hours or more
2	2½ hours to 4 hours
3	½ hour to 2 hours
4	0 hours

FOOD POISONING

No cases of Food Poisoning have been reported during the year.

MILK

Sampling is carried out from time to time with satisfactory results.

WATER

A good supply of drinking water is available in the district. The water being sampled every month, the results have been highly satisfactory. The consumption over the year has been estimated at 40 gallons per head of population.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year some six properties have been connected to the sewerage system, bringing the total new connections by means of conversion in the past two years to 21 properties. There are still some properties in the district not on main drainage, the age of the properties in these cases make it difficult to proceed, as it would appear that the work cannot be carried out at a reasonable cost. The effluent from the outfall is sampled from time to time and in most cases the results are satisfactory. From time to time we get complaints about solids in suspension, this may be due to the inadequate size of the humus tanks, and the through-put of effluent creating excessive turbulence, causing the solids to remain in suspension instead of settling.

SALVAGE AND TRADE WASTE

This service as such as been discontinued and the trade waste collection has taken its place, a weekly service being effected.

DISINFESTATION AND VERMIN CONTROL

Some 50 premises were treated during the year with an estimated kill of 415 rats. The Sewerage system and Council properties were treated when necessary. There is still some difficulty in getting the public to notify infestations. Amongst the food traders there is still some reluctance to dispense with the use of cats for the treatment method of rat and mice destruction. One has to remember that even the cat has normal functions to carry out which do not improve the quality of the food we eat.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Sec. 47

No action has been taken under the above section of the Act during the year, the Home Help Service dealing with all cases that arose.

FACTORIES

All premises under the Act are inspected from time to time; defects were remedied by verbal notice.

SWIMMING BATH

Swimming at the Market Drayton Swimming Pool continues to be very popular with the residents and visitors, the town being very fortunate in having one of the finest open air pools in the Midlands. The attendances during the 1952 season are set out below:

Daily Tickets—

Adults ..	..	..	..	..	3,747	..	£234	3	9
Children	..	..	..	..	6,859	..	171	9	6
Spectators	..	..	..	..	4,202	..	157	11	6
							£563	4	9

Season Tickets—

Adults ..	..	..	..	..	46	..	34	10	0
Children	..	..	..	..	404	..	101	0	0
Spectators	..	..	..	..	95	..	16	12	6
							£152	2	6

NEWPORT URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952

Chairman:

MR. S. H. TRUMPER

Committee:

MRS. I. E. STEPHENS
MRS. S. A. SANDIFORD
MR. G. S. WHITTING
MR. P. W. T. PORTER

MR. B. W. AGATES
MR. E. J. DURNALL
MR. J. P. THOMAS
MR. O. B. HOGBEN

Mr. Bryan, Sanitary Inspector, reports:

REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly collection has been maintained and the need for the increased attention to the maintenance of the ash tip is found to be necessary owing to considerable trespass which is difficult to control.

SALVAGE

A satisfactory scheme for the collection of waste paper and cardboard was in force at the commencement of the year.

Waste paper was collected separately from house refuse regularly from all premises once a month and a good price was being obtained for the material.

This continued until the end of March of this year and since then it has been impossible to dispose of any material.

The result of this is that after continuing the collection for a further three months a considerable amount of baled material remains in stock without a purchaser and the collections have been discontinued.

This is the second occasion on which this has occurred and it appears doubtful as to whether it will be worth while in future to again re-organise these collections.

DISINFESTATION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN

This work has been satisfactorily carried out by the officers of the N.E. Salop Joint Pest Control Committee.

Surveys of the District have been carried out during the year and show that the town was free from any serious infestation.

Several business premises and Institutions are covered by Contracts.

COUNCIL UNDERTAKINGS

The Sewage Outfall Works, Refuse Tip and Slavage Depot receive periodical attention by the Rodent Officer.

SEWERS

Two maintenance treatments were carried out and 11 minor infestations were discovered.

WATER

An adequate supply of water was maintained during the year. The bacteriological analysis shows that the quality is highly satisfactory and a plentiful supply of water is available.

The Council give free service in the re-washing of taps and ballcocks and every endeavour is made to keep the waste of water to a minimum.

The demand for water, however, continues to increase owing to the requirements for trade purposes and the extension of the Council's Housing Estates.

The present capacity of the storage reservoir is 152,000 gallons, which is only sufficient for threequarters of a day's supply. The need for increased storage is therefore obvious.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Samples taken by the Rivers Pollution Officer show that the sewage effluent is unsatisfactory and requests have been made to endeavour to improve the degree of purification of the existing works. Efforts are being made to improve the distribution of tank effluent on contact beds and land.

The existing works were completed in 1902 and are overloaded and out of date. As noted in previous reports an enquiry was held in November, 1950, respecting the proposed modernisation of these works. Owing to the difficulties in operating the present works these improvements should be carried out at an early date.

TRADE EFFLUENTS

Steps have been taken to deal with trade waste from a local industry and these have proved satisfactory.

HOUSING

Good progress has been made with the erection of houses and flats during the year. The scheme for 16 houses and 20 flats on the Long Meadow was completed and an extension of this scheme, which includes roads and sewers and the construction of a further 64 houses and flats, was well in hand at the end of the year.

This should reduce the waiting list (which amounted to about 200 at the end of the year) considerably and also give young married couples in lodgings the chance of accommodation.

The relaxation of the issue of licences for private enterprise should also improve the housing situation. Five private houses were completed during the year.

The Council have acquired land which it is proposed to develop for private building and facilities are available under the Housing Act, 1949, for applicants who desire to build their own house.

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

As previously noted, thirteen houses in Audley Road were included in a Clearance Order in 1936 and it is hoped that provision of new houses for the occupants of these and other unfit houses can be made in future Housing Schemes.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Progress in the reconditioning of the older houses is slow, owing to the high cost of building and the operation of the Rent Restrictions Act.

HOUSING ESTATES

Periodical inspections are made of all Council houses in order to keep the maintenance records up to date.

Maintenance work (with the exception of exterior painting) is well in hand and generally the tenants keep their houses in a very satisfactory condition.

ICE CREAM

Routine sampling and inspection of retailers' premises have been continued and the results of analysis show the ice cream sold to be of a high standard.

There are no manufacturers in the District.

MILK

Samples taken for bacteriological examination have been satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES

Routine inspections of food storage and preparation rooms show that the general standard of cleanliness to be satisfactory and well maintained.

Any contraventions of the Bye-laws noted received attention.

PUBLIC HOUSES

Inspection of licensed houses has continued and new ladies' lavatories have been provided at three houses.

Improvements have also been carried out in the gent's lavatories in two cases. The provision of sinks with hot and cold water has also received attention and this is now provided in the majority of houses.

OAKENGATES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952

Chairman:

MR. J. N. WORRALL

Committee:

MR. J. R. ANDERSON	MR. L. NOCK, J.P.
MR. W. E. DAWES	MR. D. OWEN
MR. G. H. W. DURRANT	MR. S. C. PAYNE
MR. W. V. FOX	MR. A. PERKINS
MR. H. R. GIBBONS	MR. K. F. RAWSON
MR. T. HAYWARD	MR. E. SMART
MRS. L. J. MART	

Mr. Johnstone, Sanitary Inspector, reports:

SALVAGE

Salvage is collected in trailers towed behind the refuse collecting vehicles. This method has been found the most satisfactory, from both collection costs and volume of material gained by a systematic collection. The paper is stored at the depot and baled when men are not otherwise engaged.

The following table gives particulars of salvage collected:

	1952		Tons	Cwt.	Qtr.
Paper	17	7	0
Scrap Iron	1	7	1
Rags		5	3
Total	19	0	0
Value	£293	0	0

The above figures indicate a very considerable decrease in the amount of salvage sold. It is a bewildering policy of stop, go, to find that one month a salvage drive is being held, whilst the next month the paper collected cannot be sold and has to be stored.

REFUSE

The collection of refuse is carried out weekly by the Health Department over the whole district.

Negotiations are still proceeding for the acquisition of a site to reclaim some 12 acres of derelict land.

The tip has been kept in a very creditable manner during the year and tipping is strictly controlled on the model lines of the Ministry of Health.

Complaints have receded and several commendations have been received on the efficiency of the service. Thanks are due to the staff for maintaining this high standard of a vitally important phase of the Public Health Department.

Collection figures for the year are given under:

Dustbins emptied .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	151,935
Ashpits emptied .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	131
Number of pail closets emptied .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15,984
Number of privies emptied .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	720
Total number of loads .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,992

CONTROL OF VERMIN

Rodent Control. This is one of the public services which, by virtue of "The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949," reverted to the direct control of this Authority under the care of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Direct control of the service has benefited the district by quicker and more intimate control of difficulties arising. Complaints are dealt with within 24 hours, making it possible to minimise damage to foodstuffs and property by quick action.

Mr. Saint, the operative, has worked well and gained the confidence of the people in carrying out his duties in a pleasant manner with ease of working, tending to encourage people to report the presence of these vermin, instead of concealing the fact and causing heavier infestations.

The following table gives information of the work carried out:

						TYPE OF PROPERTY			
						<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agri- cultural</i>	<i>All other including Business and Industrial</i>
									<i>Total</i>
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of (a) notification or (b) otherwise						(a) —	28	1	9
						(b) 5	260	8	83
									356
Number of properties (above) found to be infested by rats—									
Major						—	—	1	7
Minor						5	62	7	41
									115
Number of properties found to be seriously infested by mice						—	9	—	34
									43
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority						5	71	—	79
									155

In addition two treatments of the sewerage system were undertaken as a routine.

Verminous Persons and Clothing. The need for the provision of a station for the disinfection of persons and effects remains.

HOUSING

The legacy of poor housing is an outstanding factor in this district, as indeed it remains in the country as a whole. No quick panacea is available for the health and social conditions caused by the varying factors. Steady perseverance is demanded to cope and hold the problem. It would be a useless platitude to harp on the subject. The needs and remedies are known, the accomplishment, however, will be an ever-present task.

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

Steady action is pursued in all cases where demolition of houses presents the only course open.

DEVELOPMENT

In my report to you in May which you accepted, reference was made to the hard core of dwellings existing in confirmed clearance schemes, by reason of the fact that they were condemned it is assumed that they are some of the worst in the district; this factor is being eliminated slowly but surely by the rehousing in new dwellings, 25% of which are allocated to the Department.

RE-DEVELOPMENT

It is pleasant to rise from the morass of despondency and look with hope to a quicker tempo of clearing the four areas:

1. Spring Row
2. North Street
3. Holyhead Road
4. L Camp

Spring Row. At the close of the year it was with satisfaction that whilst eight houses remained occupied in Spring Row, yet in the next report it is hoped that these dwellings will be cleared and new dwellings erected in continuity with the Furnace Lane Site.

North Street and Holyhead Road. The North Street site of five houses had been wiped out and preparations for the erection of new dwellings were firmly in hand. At the Holyhead Road site two of the five houses remained tenanted by reason of the Committee considering the wishes of the tenants to be rehoused in a familiar surrounding. Plans which should reach fruition this year are ready to start building on this plot.

L Camp. It must be with pleasure that the Committee can see the rapid clearance of this very difficult site. Rebuilding proceeds apace as the dwellings are demolished and the tenants rehoused. It was indeed a courageous step, taken with undeviated purpose to steadily persevere in this difficult task.

It is interesting to note that the re-development undertaken in this manner is also pursued in the larger cities. Progressive rehousing is steadily achieving the purpose indicated in my report, by:

1. Raising the housing standard of the district.
2. Using land other than agricultural.
3. The saving by reason of the proximity of the necessary services to the sites.
4. A very important factor of rehousing people, especially the older members of the community, in a familiar environment.

It is with pleasure that one can see the glimmerings of the light of success which begins to illuminate what appears the blacker spots. There is no suggestion of complacency, but a hopeful determination to deal with a difficult problem.

CARAVANS

There is one site licensed to site 6 caravans and 19 individual caravans in the district. Frequent visits are paid to these dwellings, which are occupied generally by young married couples. It is my considered view that this type of dwelling is preferable to rooms or staying with in-laws.

On one occasion only was it necessary to take proceedings against an owner whose site was rejected as unsuitable. Several warnings were given without avail and eventually the owner was fined 10/- for occupying a site without licence.

FOOD PREMISES

It is regretted that more attention cannot be devoted to routine visits of inspection and advice; inadequate staff precludes systematic visiting.

Generally speaking the standard of hygiene in food premises is high.

PUBLIC HOUSES

Attention continues to be directed to the hygiene of the licensed houses and dwellings. Licences to carry out work of major reconstruction have been issued amounting to over £4,000.

ICE CREAM

Attention in proper perspective is given to the sampling of ice cream and its preparation.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The meat supplies for the area continue to come from the Abattoir at Shrewsbury and, in lesser quantities, Newport. Conveyance of meat from these centres leaves a good deal to be desired, especially the human element. Continuous supervision is required.

MILK

Sampling of the milk supply is undertaken by the Department and the County Inspectors.

The accent of sampling being biological examination, in two cases B. Tuberculosis was discovered and referred to the Ministry of Agriculture. Slaughter of the animals concerned took place.

FOOD POISONING

One case of food poisoning occurred during the year.

WATER

General Observations. The East Shropshire Water Board are the water undertakers for the whole area. Water is obtained by pumping at the Hilton Bank pumping station by two sets of well and high-lift pumps. The 100 h.p. electric motor continues to give satisfaction. Some 480,000 gallons are daily pumped and pass through the large storage tank of 600,000 gallons to supply 3,363 houses. There are 40 standpipes supplying some of the houses in the district. There are no private undertakings or wells supplying water within the district.

A chlorinating plant made by Wallace & Tiernan, Ltd., using chlorine gas with ammonia, injects this mixture at source.

The new pumping plant and buildings for the borehole, 400 feet deep, has been completed, and is reported satisfactory after samples of water have been taken. This is capable of delivering 648,000 gallons per day.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Two cinemas in the district have been regularly visited with attention directed to ventilation, sanitary accommodation and cleanliness.

WELLINGTON (Salop) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952

Chairman:

MR. H. HERDMAN

Committee:

MR. W. C. ALLEN
MR. P. H. BOTT
MR. R. J. CLARKE
MR. J. ELSON
MR. A. R. HARTLAND
MRS. C. N. HEATH
MR. N. L. JONES

MR. C. LOWE
MR. C. G. MURPHY
MR. R. G. MURPHY
MR. H. C. READE
MR. P. PIERCE
BRIG. J. N. RITCHIE
MR. J. F. SMITH

Mr. Addison, Sanitary Inspector, reports:

WATER

During the year there was an extreme shortage of water because of the unfavourable weather conditions in the Wrekin catchment area. Until an additional rising main can be laid from Woodfield Pumping Station the risk of the same thing happening next year will remain. The East Shropshire Water Board and this Council are doing all that is within their power to get this main laid. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have approved the Scheme in principle and given authority for ordering the necessary materials.

The water supply from Woodfield Pumping Station and Wrekin Reservoir has been regularly sampled before chlorination and the results have been consistently satisfactory.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Schemes are being prepared for the enlargement of the sewage works and the provision of relief sewers where necessary. It is intended to carry out the work in stages so as to provide for continued housing development and it is hoped that the first stage, which has been submitted to the Ministry for sanction, will alleviate the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Spring Hill area and at the Sewage Disposal Works. Meanwhile, the effluent from the sewage works, much of which cannot be treated adequately, continues to be completely unsatisfactory.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

An up-to-date refuse collecting vehicle has been put into use during the year and this has added to the efficiency of the service.

The controlled tip is regularly inspected and kept free from rats. Measures are also taken against insect infestation.

Salvage collection has operated at a loss.

HOUSING

157 families from the list of applicants have been housed during the year. These families were not only those actually living in the town, but also families from surrounding districts. The number of applicants remains at over 760. This is high because of the drift of the population into Wellington.

During the year the accommodation of 169 applicants was inspected by this Department, and 49 houses were inspected in cases where the tenant was about to move.

A further 51 house-to-house inspections were made during the year. Although these compared very favourably with previous inspections, the average for the 267 houses so far inspected shows that almost 20% of the occupants do not keep their houses up to a satisfactory standard and are in need of guidance.

The worst houses in the town continue to be dealt with individually (as opposed to collectively, i.e. Clearance Areas) and the tenants are re-housed whenever suitable Council houses become available. Progress is very slow, houses have been found for only 11 families during the year.

As a result of the failure of the Inquiry for the compulsory purchase of land at Dothill for building purposes, private negotiations are proceeding for two further sites in the Park Walls and Orleton areas.

During the year the 1,000th house was completed and the opening ceremony was performed by the Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, Major-General The Viscount Bridgeman, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., J.P. It is anticipated that Site "C" will be completed during 1953, this will bring the total number of Council houses to over 1,170. This figure includes a number of old people's bungalows, four of which were completed as part of the Festival year arrangements.

The Council is to be complimented on the very progressive way in which housing in general is being carried on.

MEAT INSPECTION

There has been little need to re-inspect meat delivered to butchers in Wellington from the Central Abbatoir at Shrewsbury.

At the two bacon factories in the district 12,761 pig carcasses were inspected.

Although the percentage of pigs affected with tuberculosis is small compared with what it used to be it is still too high. In an attempt to reduce it still further, the County Veterinary Officer is informed whenever there is a number of pigs affected with tuberculosis from one producer, so that the case may be investigated.

FOOD PREMISES GENERALLY

All the food premises in the district have been inspected during the year, and notices about keeping dogs out of food shops were delivered to each food shop. These notices were welcomed by most traders, but further visits are necessary to ensure that the notices are not forgotten.

There have been many alterations and improvements and every effort has been made to spread the gospel that food hygiene pays.

FOOD HYGIENE LECTURES

As far as possible all children of school leaving age in this district have been instructed in the principles of food hygiene. It is hoped, as a result, that the ways of bacteria will become a matter of general knowledge, and food hygiene, and all that goes with it, will become automatic.

The head teachers and staffs of the schools concerned have been very willing to co-operate, and I am sure that everyone concerned feels that "Food Hygiene" should continue to form part of general education.

MILK

All milk supplies in the district have been carefully supervised and sampled regularly, with the emphasis, if anything, on those supplies which have given trouble in the past.

Each of the raw milk supplies has been examined quarterly for tuberculosis. One infected supply was discovered and has been dealt with.

There has been a tendency amongst milk retailers to change to the sale of pasteurised milk, probably in readiness for the time when all milk will have to be either pasteurised or tuberculin tested. As a result we can expect future sampling figures to show that less unsatisfactory milk is being sold.

This is illustrated by a comparison between the bacteriological condition of heat treated and raw milk.

<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Result of Bacteriological Examination</i>			
	<i>Heat Treated</i>		<i>Raw Milk</i>	
	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
308	171	1	119	16

Eventually, because pasteurisation is usually done by the larger dairies, very often with their own laboratory control, fewer samples will need to be taken than when each retailer had his own source of supply.

PUBLIC HOUSES

These have again been inspected and reported on to the Public Health Committee, copies of the Report being sent to the Licensing Authority.

A comparison of this latest Report with the one of 1949 shows that very considerable improvements have been effected during this period, and although there is still much that could be done, there are few outstanding matters of public health significance which could be insisted upon as statutory requirements. Some of the houses are very old and small, and in these dampness to walls is a continual problem; there is bound to be fairly heavy maintenance in these houses.

All the houses are kept in a satisfactory condition and in many cases reflect great credit on the tenants or managers.

ICE CREAM

Sampling figures show that the bacteriological standard of the ice cream sold and manufactured in the district is higher than ever. In this connection it should be borne in mind that should a sample be shown to be of a poor grade, sampling from this particular source is intensified in order to help the manufacturer to regain his former standard. These "follow up" samples are included in the sampling figures for all the ice cream, and in some cases have an adverse effect on the final totals.

Particular attention has been paid to the three manufacturers in the district, both by sampling and by inspections of their premises.

Sampling has been so arranged that each retailer has been visited regularly.

RODENT CONTROL

The Joint Scheme, covering five districts, administered from this Department, has worked well. Very shortly it is envisaged that a third operative will be required and also additional clerical staff.

A summary of the work done during 1952 is as follows:

<i>Property</i>		<i>No. Inspected</i>	<i>No. of Surveys</i>	<i>Treatments</i>	
				<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>
L.A. Property	..	3	5	7	—
Dwelling Houses	..	106	189	25	—
Business Premises	..	79	91	139	13
Agricultural Property	..	3	7	—	—
		—	—	—	—
Totals	..	191	292	171	13
		—	—	—	—

From time to time new poisons are developed and techniques are improved. This will lead eventually to more effective control at less cost.

VERMIN

During the year nine houses were dealt with as being verminous. Whenever possible the tenants concerned are made to do the disinfesting.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

All the places of entertainment have been inspected and were found to be satisfactory. Improvements are pending at two of the cinemas. A Report has been made to the Public Health Committee and a copy of this Report was sent to the Licensing Authority.

SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS

These schools have all been inspected with regard to sanitary conveniences and other amenities, and a detailed Report has been submitted.

There have been some decided improvements to the Wrekin Road and Princes Street Schools. It is hoped that the Authority will direct its attention to a comprehensive scheme at Constitution Hill for the provision of adequate cloakroom and washing accommodation.

It appears that, in the very near future, some steps will be taken at the Roman Catholic School to alleviate the unsatisfactory conditions.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES

The Public Baths have been well patronised during the season.

Constant checks are made on the water to ensure that the chlorination plant is purifying the water effectively.

It is intended to carry out alterations at the close of the theatre season so as to provide completely new changing accommodation for mixed bathing.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

No action under this section was necessary during the year.

DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING AND SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1952

Chairman:
MR. F. W. COPE

Committee:

MR. F. CREWE, J.P.	MAJOR A. C. L. D. LEES
COL. R. A. F. FREEMAN, J.P., M.C., T.D.	MR. R. O. ROBERTS
MAJOR G. KEELING	BRIG.-GEN. LYON, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
MR. J. LEA, J.P.	MR. J. G. LEA
MRS. LOCKETT and MRS. MALKIN (<i>co-opted members</i>)	

Mr. Wainwright, Sanitary Inspector, reports:

WATER SUPPLIES

The assessment of rural water requirements falls into two categories—domestic demand and agricultural needs.

The domestic consumption is not likely to exceed 25 gallons per head, per day, unless complete water-borne sanitation is in being.

Agricultural needs for water in this area has developed with the increased milk production and the introduction of T.T. herds and it may well be that the progress in this direction will be limited by the lack of wholesome water on the dairy farms.

The proposed new Ellerton Scheme should do much to supply this need in the areas without a piped supply.

Progress has been made with the Hodnet extension to Marchamley, and extension to New Street Lane from the Ightfield supply.

Tenders have been accepted for the extensions of the Stoke Heath supply to Langley Dale and to Stoke Park, and this work should be completed early in 1953.

The Council's undertakings, which include Cheswardine, Hodnet, Ightfield, Childs Ercall, provide 30,526,000 gallons per year.

Bulk purchase for Woore and Norton-in-Hales amounts to 15,390,000. The details of the various Council's supplies are given below.

Ightfield Supply (hard water). The laying of approximately two miles of 6in. and 1,080 yards of 3in. asbestos water mains has been completed in the New Street Lane and Oldfields area. The use of this extension will not be available until the new 15in. bore—which is being sunk—is in operation. The depth of the bore is estimated to be 150ft. and at the end of the year the bore had been sunk to 75ft.

The existing pumping plant is fully extended and combined with the small capacity of reservoir (29,000 gallons). The urgency of the new bore with larger capacity pumps will be appreciated. Replacement of existing lift and force pumps with submersible pumps is not practicable until the new bore has been tested.

Work on the new reservoir (101,500 gallons) is in progress but it is doubtful if the work will be completed before the end of 1953. The quality of the water from this source has been constantly good and the two bacteriological samples taken were highly satisfactory.

The consumption for the year was 14,091,000 gallons, equal to 39,360 gallons per day, and compares with the previous year's consumption.

Hodnet Supply (moderately hard). The new bore (300ft.) was tested to 5,500 gallons per hour for 14 days and was completed at the end of 1950. Work has been completed in the laying of 380 yards of 5in. and 1,920 yards of 4in. and 750 yards of 3in. mains to provide extension to Marchamley. Work is in progress in the construction of a 101,500 gallons reservoir.

The consumption from this source is 6,278,000 gallons, equal to 17,200 gallons per day. The three bacteriological samples were highly satisfactory.

Marchamley. Bulk supply purchased from Mr. C. West, Hawkeston Hotel. Yearly consumption is 1,001,000 gallons, equal to 2,735 gallons per day.

This supply cannot be considered satisfactory in regard to quantity. The limited capacity of the pumping plant at Weston and also the difficulty of maintaining reasonable depth of water in the reservoir has given

rise to water shortage, and resort has had to be made to the temporary pumping plant of the contractor at the Hodnet Pumping Station to supplement the supply for the village.

Bacteriological examination—1 sample—highly satisfactory.

Woore. Bulk supply from Mid and South-East Cheshire Water Board. Consumption 9,306,000 gallons per year, equal to daily consumption of 25,430 gallons.

Bearstone (source as for Woore). Yearly consumption 754,000 gallons, equal to 2,060 gallons per day.

Norton-in-Hales (source as for Woore). Yearly consumption 5,330,000 gallons, equal to 14,560 gallons per day.

The bore and pumping station for Woore, Bearstone and Norton-in-Hales is situated at Bearstone in the Drayton R.D.C. area.

Cheswardine Supply. The Rural Council have been requested to take over this supply by the owners, Messrs. Halebrose Bros., and negotiations are in progress for the Council to take full control. Considerable work has been done by the Council in cleaning out the water-course which feeds the rams at Chipnal. The rams have been overhauled and the system has been put in working order.

This supply is supplemented by a bore with submersible pump situated near the water tower at Cheswardine Hall. This pump was also overhauled and the plant should now give satisfactory service for some time. It was only by the prompt action of the Council in carrying out the above work that the Cheswardine and Chipnal water supply was safeguarded.

The yearly consumption of Cheswardine Village was 4,996,000 gallons, equal to 13,650 gallons per day.

The supply is chlorinated and eleven samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Ten of these were highly satisfactory and one satisfactory.

The extra sampling of this supply was necessary owing to the disturbance during repairs, and also for checking the efficiency of chlorination.

Childs Ercall Supply. The estimated yearly consumption is 4,160,000 gallons, equal to 11,370 gallons per day. The supply is from a bore 137ft. deep. The submersible pump is baffled down to 2,000 gallons per hour. This supply is chlorinated. There is also a stand-by compressed air pumping plant. The bore for this supply is 100ft. deep.

Parish	No. of Properties 1952	PIPED WATER SUPPLY		Estimated Population Served 1952	Estimated Population without piped Water Supply (wells, etc.) 1952
		Domestic	Meter		
		1952	1952		
Cheswardine		116	30		
Chipnal	309	46		691	390
Goldstone		3	1		
Hodnet	487	139	19	723	952
Marchamley		48	4		
Ightfield	180	125	71	652	35
Calverhall					
Moreton Saye	207	70	6	256	417
Norton-in-Hales	143	102	12	387	101
Woore	286	199	50	856	146
Adderley	77	1	—	25	240
Childs Ercall	192	77	—	271	399
Hinstock	227	6	—	21	767
Stoke-on-Tern	241	64	11	269	575
Eaton-on-Tern					
Sutton-on-Tern	177	26		123	495
Woodseaves		9			
TOTALS	2,526	1,031	204	4,274	4,517

PRIVATE PIPES WATER SUPPLIES

(included in the above table)

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population Served 1952</i>	<i>Source</i>
CHESWARDINE		
Chipnal	174	Cheswardine Estate, Halebrose Bros.
Goldstone	51	G. H. Vardon, Goldstone Hall
Ellerton	40	A. Lawrence, Ellerton Hall
Moreton Saye	83	Market Drayton Water Co.
	20	Styche Estate by Stand Pipe
Norton-in-Hales	117	Market Drayton Water Co.
Adderley	12	Nantwich R.D.C.
	19	Market Drayton Water Co.
Hinstock	24	V. Williams, Hinstock Hall
Stoke-on-Tern	144	Air Ministry, Tern Hill
Eaton-on-Tern	24	J. S. Irving, Eaton Grange
Sutton-on-Tern	104	Market Drayton Water Co.
Total Population served by Private Supplies..	812	

PRIVATE SUPPLIES

Thirteen bacteriological samples have been submitted for analysis. Five were satisfactory and eight unsatisfactory.

One unsatisfactory supply is being chlorinated and the remaining seven samples were from four private wells. In one case alternative piped supply is available.

In three cases recommendations were given to clean the wells and chlorinate.

Further samples will be taken from these wells.

HOUSING

Licences—Private Houses. Seventeen licences were issued during 1952 for the construction of private houses. Three of these were completed. Ten houses are under construction, and work on four houses had not commenced at the end of the year.

Council Houses. Housing applications on the Council's register number 305 but only 109 of these have complied with the Council's regulations requiring renewal of the application every six months.

Future Development. The Council have thirty houses under construction—ten at Hodnet, four at Calverhall and sixteen at Langley Dale.

Consideration is being given to further development at Hodnet.

Four houses unfit for habitation have been demolished during the year.

Overcrowding. There are eight cases of overcrowding in the district. Four of these are two units and four are half a unit over the statutory standard.

Temporary Housing. Childs Ercall Manor Fields Site contains four—one bedroom, thirty—two bedrooms, fifteen—three bedrooms, and two—four bedrooms.

The site has full sanitary services, including water, drainage and electric light. Work has commenced on the provision of eavesgutters to these dwellings, which should help in remedying dampness.

Council Houses—Repairs and Maintenance. This work is carried out by the Council's own staff except painting, which is done by contract. Twenty-four houses have been painted during the year.

Electric wiring for light and power has been installed in 41 houses—pre-war. There are still 42 houses to be wired as and when electricity supply is available.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Hodnet. This scheme was designed for 124 houses, calculated at 30 gallons per head per day. The connections made are as follows:

75 houses at the end of 1951, including 16 Council houses.

8 houses connected in 1952 (The Grove).

5 private houses connected in 1952.

—
88 houses—total connected at the end of 1952.
—

Ten Council houses are in the course of erection at The Grove.

Three existing private houses have still to be connected. The Hodnet County Schools, Senior and Junior, are also connected.

Cheswardine (partial system). Eight-five houses are connected to the sewer. The present sewage disposal works which was constructed 20 years ago has now reached the limit whereby efficient treatment of the sewage can be expected.

Consideration has been given to the housing development in this area also to providing a scheme to incorporate the village of Sowdley.

The Council's Consulting Engineer has prepared a scheme for new disposal works to deal with Cheswardine and Sowdley by gravitation at a point south-west of Sowdley.

The scheme provides for dealing with 150 houses at an estimated cost of £12,000.

Woore. Consideration has also been given to provide a new sewage scheme for Woore, including Pipe Gate. The proposal is to deal with 580 persons, equal to 190 houses, with an additional allowance for the County School and Pipe Gate Creamery.

The estimated cost of the proposed works is £24,200.

Norton-in-Hales. Preparatory work has been done on the survey of this area, which includes 77 existing properties and school.

Ightfield and Calverhall. Preparatory work to date has been done on levels and general layout in these villages.

Forty properties, with a population of 138 persons, are included in the Ightfield area and 49 properties with a population of 129 are in the Calverhall area.

Hinstock. A preliminary survey shows that 62 existing properties with a population of 218 will eventually have to be dealt with. This parish has not yet got a piped water supply, which will have to be provided before full advantage can be taken of a sewage scheme. The Ellerton Water Scheme would appear to be essential before a sewage scheme can be expected for this area.

Sewage Effluent—Hodnet Sewage Works. One sample was taken by the Severn River Board—satisfactory.

REFUSE COLLECTION

With the introduction of the refuse collection scheme in October, 1950, the Council provided a greatly appreciated public service.

Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, enables the Local Authority to provide dustbins and make an annual charge for hire.

The Rural Council adopted this method and at the end of March, 1953, 1879 bins were in service, compared with 1,790 at the end of 1951. The annual charge is 5/- per bin.

The fore and aft tipping vehicle which is operated by a driver, deputy driver and loader is continuing to give satisfactory service.

VERMIN CONTROL

No action necessary.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. With the advent of the operation of this Act a great step forward has been made in dealing with the rodent population.

The Rural District Council have now had a complete year in which to judge the necessity of the Act.

The Council's Rodent Operator has made 658 inspections during 1952 and the results give an indication of infestation in the area. The co-operation of the County Authority has given very satisfactory results where infestations have been found on agricultural properties. The County Agricultural Executive Committee has control of the disinfestations on these properties and during the year 50 Contracts or Single Treatments have been carried out, and not one complaint has been received after such treatments. Warfarin has been in general use.

The Table below gives a Summary of inspections and treatments.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total No. of Properties in the District	1,790	524	240	2,554
Total No. of Inspections	459	145	54	658
Total No. of Properties Infested	203	104	21	328
Total No. of Properties treated by Local Authority	168	6	15	189
Major Infestation	16	40	2	58
Minor Infestation	187	64	19	270

One Major and eight Minor infestations were dealt with on the Council's Refuse Tips and four treatments were given in respect of Sewage Disposal Works. Hodnet and Cheswardine Sewers were treated for small infestations.

Foot-and-Mouth outbreak interfered with the inspection and treatment of agricultural property between the middle of April to end of June, 1952.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949—Regulation 20

The Medical Officer is empowered under this Regulation to take precautions to prevent disease caused by the consumption of infected milk.

No notice was served during 1952 under these Regulations; but an undertaking was given by the owner of five cows under restriction (tuberculosis) not to sell the milk for human consumption.

FOOD POISONING

No cases were notified during the year.

SECTION 15—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938—HANDLING, WRAPPING & DELIVERY OF FOOD

The Council have not yet made use of their powers to adopt byelaws in relation to the above.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT—VILLAGE HALLS

These continue to be the centre of village social life. The development of Evening Classes by the County Council in conjunction with the W.V.S. gives an added interest in village life. The introduction of Television has, and will have in the future, an increasing influence on the rural inhabitants.

The British Legion Room and the Working Men's Club at Hodnet have both been fitted with modern sanitary arrangements and connected to the public sewer.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Market Drayton is now the centre for the education of the older children, who are brought into town by road transport from the various parishes. The village schools are usually confined to children up to eleven years of age.

GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

No serious complaint has arisen during the year. Seventeen new drainage systems for private properties have been installed; water closet replacing insanitary privies and pail closets.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The only premises under this heading is the knacker's yard at Lockleywood. The trade is well conducted and has not given rise to complaint.

In compiling this report I have endeavoured to outline the sanitary circumstances of the rural district and the work in progress or carried out during the year, and in conclusion I should like to pay tribute to the assistance rendered by my staff.

SHIFNAL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952

Chairman:

MR. B. HOUGH

Vice-Chairman:

MR. A. N. PERRY (Chairman of Council)

Committee:

REV. R. A. GILES
MR. T. W. BROWN
MR. A. DAVIES
MR. F. W. HALL
MR. F. J. YATES

MR. B. J. WARD
MR. G. H. JAMES
MR. W. O. HUGHES
MR. J. H. WHITE
MR. T. MORRIS

Mr. Worsdall, Sanitary Inspector, reports:

This being my last contribution to the Annual Report for Shifnal, it might not be inappropriate to review trends since I took office seven years ago. The Shifnal Rural Area is in certain respects more favourably placed from a public health standpoint than is the case with many other rural districts. There is an abundance of drinking water, a marked absence of "dirty" or otherwise suspect industries, a healthy employment position with no staple industry, a lovely countryside spoilt only by such installations as hutted camps, first-class sanitation in the most populous points, and a housing situation stimulated by the activities of the local authority and certain large estates. Throughout the district there are positive signs of a community spirit in spite of the many counter attractions in large towns nearby.

Shifnal Rural Councils of days gone by should be given full credit for such amenities as sewerage, housing and water having progressed to the present standard. Advent of the R.A.F. Station at Cosford brought about a sudden urbanisation of the Albrighton area and raised new problems which will take time and patience to solve. Albrighton, once a quiet village, has changed its character and the inhabitants, when compared with other parishes, are almost cosmopolitan. Most of the development has occurred between Cross Road and Bowling Green Lane, and before long demands for shopping facilities in the "new" areas are bound to come forward.

After the cessation of hostilities in 1945, Shifnal Council faced a public demand for more houses, modern sanitary facilities, improved water and electricity supplies to isolated properties, street lighting, more frequent refuse removal, expanded bus services, public conveniences, playing fields, comprehensive health services, better schools and so on. Many of these services were the prime responsibility of other authorities, in particular the Salop County Council, but nevertheless there were many occasions when local opinion carried noticeable weight. Local affairs like many sports depend on team work, often to the extent of sinking local pride for the sake of the common cause. Perhaps Shifnal Council were fortunate in having four of its number serving on the County Authority.

I venture, therefore, to review the period 1946—52 in the different phases of public health.

WATER SUPPLY

Extensions at Codsall Wood, Beckbury, Badger, Sutton Maddock and Stirchley have been completed. Although many isolated farms and cottages have no piped supply—Tong Havannah is an example—the general position is satisfactory, but that should be no excuse for complacency.

Perhaps the most important happening in this sphere was the formation of the East Shropshire Water Board, which had the effect of splitting responsibility for supplying water between that Board and Wolverhampton Corporation.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I had hoped to witness the finale of the antiquated sewage disposal system at Shifnal, the provision of sewerage and disposal apparatus at Beckbury, and at least a certain amount of work in connection with surplus storm water at Albrighton but for various reasons little solid progress has been forthcoming.

Obviously most of the troubles arise through the erection of additional houses, but no Council must overlook the general demand for water lavatories, baths, etc. I think the importance of avoiding further pollution and overcoming existing contamination of the many fine watercourses with which Shropshire is blessed, cannot be too strongly emphasised. No doubt the Severn River Board will make its existence increasingly known.

The Rural Council may properly take pride in the Albrighton works and in doing so, accord full marks to the attendant. Nevertheless, I feel it my duty to underline two facts (i) the quantity of sludge and humus arising has increased considerably and (ii) the storm water overflow at Clock Mills Cottages can at any moment give rise to serious complaint.

At Shifnal the works function within increasing depths of sludge and, at times, serious pollution of the Wesley Brook takes place.

Elsewhere in the area, several small installations gave satisfactory service to groups of houses. Perhaps the one black spot was at Beckbury, while the Sheriffhales camp disposal works promises a useful future to the benefit of that village.

HOUSING

Figures of houses completed during 1945 by both the Council and private persons make pleasant reading. However, in satisfying the most popular demand of the day, is sufficient thought being given to the future? Will future Councils think kindly of high annual rate contributions? Is the rent problem as happy as it might be? Ought less virgin ground to be taken and more attention paid to developing poor areas? Is it wise to build on isolated sites and thereby increase your sewerage, water, repair and management commitments? Would it be better to stimulate private building in the smaller parishes?

Like numerous other authorities Shifnal had a "squatter" problem in 1946—47 and met it by the conversion of 43 ex-Air Ministry hutments at Tong. Settlement of that problem has raised another in regard to the demolition of these huts and rehousing the occupants.

In the realm of slum clearance no progress was possible in the immediate post-war years. A start was made around 1950 and it is pleasing to record a worthy effort at re-development undertaken by a private owner in High Street Shifnal. The Council accepted the arrangements for Improvement Grants and by the beginning of 1953 several applications were coming forward. Improving existing property is an important section of any balanced housing programme, and it is worth remembering that improvement grants are available to local authorities in addition to private individuals.

Building licensing, probably more than any other subject, brought me into contact with the general public, especially in the four years after 1945. It has always been a matter of regret to me that all I have to show for a great proportion of my time spent on building licensing is a heap of files!

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

A national housing shortage drove hundreds of families to moveable dwellings as a means of satisfying their basic living requirements, but Shifnal Rural District was spared the "Shanty" town problem. Two small caravan sites were established in Albrighton some time during the late war, and there have been varying numbers of individual sites, but at no time did this number exceed 10. An additional site within the confines of Cosford Aerodrome to meet the needs of service personnel was established under Air Ministry supervision. Moveable dwellings other than caravans, have never been permitted at Shifnal; on the other hand, in cases where applicants established a housing need with a site carefully selected, the Council readily granted period licences.

TOWN PLANNING

Until 1st July, 1948, the Rural Council issued planning permissions after taking into account advice offered by the County Authority. The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, virtually reversed the position in that all planning permissions are now given by the County Council. In every instance the District Council is given the opportunity of tendering local views and in my opinion, this arrangement has functioned satisfactorily.

During 1952 the County Planning Officer produced the County Development Plan which both analysed past development and indicated possible trends in the years ahead. So far as Shifnal Rural District was concerned the plan entered into no detail except to pin-point proposed new roadways; the Council were advised that Town Maps for Shifnal and Albrighton would be prepared as opportunity permitted. Town Maps are intended to show industrial areas, residential districts, open spaces, communications, etc., and their early submission is a matter of some importance to District Councils.

In my Annual Report for 1950 I suggested that once the Development Plan had been prepared, the District Councils should be given wider responsibility for dealing with local development. This plea is repeated.

EDUCATION

Undoubtedly one of the two subjects—the other being housing—which excited most argument and heart searching in the post-war years. Although the County Council dominated the scene, the District Council's interest was sharpened by the erection of splendid new schools in Shifnal and Albrighton. There was also the question of closing certain old schools and, because of their primitive sanitary accommodation alone, few parents expressed regret.

The effect of a later school leaving age, re-organised Secondary education, modern buildings and new teaching techniques will be watched by all.

Provision of new schools takes agricultural land and in this connection it has always seemed a pity to me that children's playing fields could not have been embodied into space now provided for school hours only. Such an arrangement would both have saved land and provided such places as Shifnal and Albrighton with much needed playing fields.

FOOD

From time to time discussion on the Newport Abattoir took place and on each occasion the conclusions were inevitable—the premises were most unsuitable, but house building comes first. Happily housing progress has reached a stage which permits the Ministry of Food to embark upon new Abattoir construction, and quite frankly that, and nothing less, is required in this area. Sufficient lairage, proper cooling room, efficient hot water supply and separate arrangements for casualty slaughter must be provided if the quality of meat is to be improved and adequate inspection facilitated.

Control of milk production and retail underwent radical change in 1949, certain functions passing from District and County Councils to the Ministry of Agriculture. Responsibility was divided roughly as follows:

- (i) Production—Ministry of Agriculture.
- (ii) Distribution—District Councils.
- (iii) Pasteurisation—County Councils.

The intention was to secure that within five years all milk for human consumption should be either Tuberculin Tested or Heat Treated and the various acts provided for the progressive establishment of special areas in which only certain types of milk were permitted. And the Shifnal District is one in which such a rule might easily be introduced, since at least 90% of the population already take bottled designated milk of one sort or another.

Ice cream consumption showed steady increase during the past seven years and in view of outbreaks attributed to this popular food, I endeavoured to keep a close check by regular sampling.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Prior to 1946 refuse collection took place in Shifnal and Albrighton only. Constant requests from the remaining parishes were received and the Council decided to inaugurate a scheme covering the whole area. Such a scheme began in 1947 and included the rental of refuse bins to all houses, a procedure adopted by very few authorities at that time. Refuse is now regularly collected from all premises requiring the service except a few isolated farms; Shifnal and Albrighton is visited every eight days and most of the other parishes at intervals of eleven days.

Refuse collection is a most desirable public health service but unfortunately its cost has risen sharply following increased labour charges and abnormally high costs of vehicle repairs. It might be possible to reduce by small amounts the labour and petrol charges, if the public were prepared to accept a less frequent service, which they are not.

Salvage has produced situations which would have done credit to any music hall comedian, and has reflected the complete incompetence of the Central Administration in such matters. Frantic National appeals were issued to everyone to collect salvage, the Council would organise collection, sale and store the paper—then quite suddenly the market would flop and all stocks would have to be burnt. This cycle was completed twice between 1948 and 1952. One presumes the packaging for exports is being provided from the hard currency markets, while Shifnal itself burns five tons of perfectly good salvage every month !

PESTS

So many responsibilities have passed from local to regional hands that it is unusual to record a change in reverse. The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, put the duty of destroying rats and mice in District Council hands, and the rarity of such a development should impress on these Councils how vital it is that the job be tackled in a determined manner. It is not without significance that in return for a Ministry Grant on certain aspects of the work, the District Council is to be watched by Ministry Inspectors. I pointed out this matter in 1950 and once more warn the Council there is a danger that your Officer's loyalty might unwittingly be transferred to a Government Department.

Shifnal Council agreed to enter a Joint Scheme with Dawley, Newport and the two Wellington Councils. The services of two rat catchers were shared between the five authorities and satisfactory progress was made with business and private premises. In 1952 the Council decided to tackle agricultural properties in collaboration with the A.E.C. and within the framework of the Joint Scheme; for this purpose an additional man was to be employed in 1953. It is quite amazing to me that in a modern and supposedly enlightened farming world, there remain many farmers whose attempts at rat catching are pathetic. Penny wise and pound foolish !

WELLINGTON (Salop) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE. 1952

Chairman:
MR. G. B. LEWIS

Vice-Chairman:
MR. I. JONES

Committee:

MR. G. H. BALL	MR. R. LEIGHTON
MR. W. BEECH	MR. R. G. MARSH
MRS. A. BROMAGE	MR. J. MASKELYNE
MR. J. BYRD	MR. W. H. R. MILLWARD
MR. J. D. CRADDOCK	MR. T. I. MORGAN
MR. S. W. GOUGH	MR. B. MULLINER
MR. G. HAYWARD	MR. T. W. NUNNERLEY
MR. C. A. H. HAYWARD, C.C.	MR. F. E. PARTON
MRS. E. HENDRIE	MR. B. T. PEARCE
MR. J. M. HOGAN, M.B.E., J.P. (Chairman of Council)	MR. W. UPTON, J.P.
MR. F. KEMP	MR. S. WARD, M.B.E.
MR. W. H. S. LANDER	MR. G. E. WHYLE
	MR. H. WRIGHT

Mr. Wall, Sanitary Inspector, reports:

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND COLLECTION

The collection of refuse in the district has been maintained during the year with some difficulty. The increasing number of houses, sickness amongst employees and the ever-present difficulty of attracting and keeping the right type of man are all matters which have caused concern in the maintenance of the service.

As a result of endeavouring to avoid increase in your labour staff to deal with the additional houses erected during the year it was found that, particularly in the winter time in the urbanised parts of the area, the collection of refuse was at slightly more than fortnightly intervals and, while the position improved somewhat in the summer time due to lighter accumulations, the employment of additional labour appears to be the only solution to meet the increasing quantity of refuse to be collected. In this respect it is felt that rate payers could ease the burden by burning a considerable quantity of the combustible refuse which is put into the dustbin. It is amazing that in these days of fuel shortage so much material which could be burned is thrown away.

The difficulty of disposing of refuse in the area was greatly increased when the refuse tip at Hadley was filled to capacity and had to be closed, the site being levelled off by means of a bulldozer. Fortunately, another site had been found in the Donnington Wood area and tipping commenced on this new site in the late summer. The site previously used as a tip at Donnington Wood has been temporarily closed owing to periodic flooding. The new site is, however, not centrally situate, consequently the distances over which refuse has to be transported have been considerably increased and costs of collection are, therefore, bound to be higher. In addition, the extra time involved in the transport of refuse could better be spent on the collection side of the service. Although negotiations were proceeding to obtain a site for a refuse tip in the Ketley area no satisfactory arrangement had been made up to the end of the year.

In October the Council had before them a comprehensive report on the question of controlled tipping and a Committee was appointed to go further into the details and to consider the advisability of using mechanical methods. The matter had not been considered finally by the year end.

A new refuse collection vehicle was obtained in March and was put into use immediately. This vehicle has a much larger cab than the vehicles previously in use and will accommodate six men, one distinct advantage being that the driver is able to control the vehicle without the difficulty of having an overloaded cab. Owing to the limited garage accommodation at the Depot it was necessary to erect a new garage for the housing of this vehicle.

SALVAGE

The collection of salvage appeared to be getting into its stride when announcements were made of reductions in the price of waste paper and these were followed shortly afterwards by further announcements from the mills that waste paper would only be accepted in future from local authorities having period contracts with them. Unfortunately, no such contract had been entered into by this Council and no further consignments of waste paper could be accepted. Collections automatically ceased and the baled paper which was in hand, amounting to approximately ten tons, was stored. Some three to four tons for which no accommodation could be found, had to be burnt.

Much comment could be made on this matter but nothing said would improve the position. Many local authorities are not likely to embark on collection of salvage again for many years and are not likely to be interested again unless very firm guarantees are given that the somewhat farcical position which has been experienced during the past few years is not likely to be repeated.

DISINFESTATION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN

Rat Control. The Joint Scheme with neighbouring authorities has continued to work well during the year, apart from the fact that the operators available have not found time to carry out surveys on farms. As this is a matter about which the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries continue to show concern, the appointment of additional staff to carry out such work is one of the matters which the Joint Committee will have to consider in the near future.

Vermin Control. No action worthy of note has been found necessary in this connection during the past twelve months.

WATER SUPPLIES

Progress was made during the year in the connection of properties to the water mains at Kynnersley, Preston, Horton and Eyton. In Kynnersley and Preston all properties which previously had unsatisfactory supplies of water have now been connected to the water main and have satisfactory internal supplies. In the villages of Horton and Eyton only a few properties remain where supplies have been found to be unsatisfactory and in these cases it is anticipated that piped supplies will be provided in the near future.

During the year the East Shropshire Water Board received the authority of the Ministry to proceed with the extension of the water main to Bratton and Long Lane and by the close of the year this work was well in hand.

Chlorination. All public supplies under the control of the East Shropshire Water Board are chlorinated at source.

Sampling. Sampling of water supplies, both public and privately owned, has continued as a routine matter.

A total of 15 samples were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination from the mains of the East Shropshire Water Board and all were found to be satisfactory.

In addition, 49 samples were taken from private supplies, including wells and boreholes in the district, 47 of which were submitted for bacteriological examination and two for chemical examination. Twenty-six of these were reported as unsatisfactory bacteriologically, the two samples taken for chemical examination both being satisfactory. In one case of a borehole supplying 14 houses, repeated sampling has proved that the supply is polluted and steps are to be taken to sink another borehole to supply these 14 houses and a further ten to be erected on an adjoining site.

GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS

Progress has continued to be maintained on the improvement of drainage and sanitary accommodation in the district, a total of 65 properties having been dealt with. The work involved, included connections to sewers, new drainage systems, provisions of water closets and alterations to existing drainage systems.

The importance of securing improvements in general sanitary conditions cannot be over-emphasized and the inclusion of a mere figure in the report cannot always portray work which is carried on from day to day in improving unsatisfactory or unhygienic conditions.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No major works of sewerage and sewage disposal have been commenced during the year. The approval of the Ministry has been given to a scheme for the laying of a new sewer in the village of Rowton. This in effect was the replacement of the old inefficient sewer with a new one, the length involved being approximately 370 yards. The work was not commenced until December, but good progress had been made by the end of the year, in spite of the fact that practically all excavation was 100% sand rock.

Although tenders have not yet been invited for the Edgmond sewerage scheme, there are signs that the scheme is something more than a paper one. Cast iron pipes and specials which have been on order for a considerable time are now being delivered and these lying in various parts of the village will at least give some encouragement to the ratepayers in the locality.

Another year has closed without progress being made towards the scheme for modernization and extension of the Hadley Sewerage Works. The urgency of this scheme cannot be over-emphasized and a visit by the Ministry's Inspector to the site of these works cannot fail to have the effect of speeding the scheme.

Samples of sewage effluent from the various disposal works in the area have been taken during the course of the year by the Rivers Board Inspector. The results have been varied, and where suggestions have been made by the Rivers Board for improving the effluent, these have been carried out as far as possible.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Some difficulty has been experienced at times in maintaining this service on account of sickness amongst the employees and it has not been found easy to obtain substitutes at such times. The incidence of sickness amongst employees in this service has been found to be somewhat higher than normal probably due to the nature of the work. The importance of personal cleanliness has been emphasized and encouraged as far as possible.

The chief difficulty in this service is in the emptying of pail closets, and whilst the majority of people who find it necessary to have this form of closet accommodation do everything possible to minimise the difficulties, there are still some people whose habits leave so much to be desired and who do little towards making less difficult a most unpleasant job.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Matters in the sanitary condition at several schools in the area have been carried out during the year under review. At the Preston School a piped water supply has been provided, while at Chetwynd School the very unsatisfactory privy closets were dispensed with in favour of pail closets. At Sambrook School the existing pail closets were dispensed with and water closets provided and a new disposal works constructed.

HOUSING

The elimination of unfit houses continues to play an important part in the work of the department. Demolition Orders were made on seven houses during the year and a total of twenty houses were demolished as a result of formal and informal action by the Council. This latter figure reflects the desires and intentions of members of the Lettings Committees to give consideration to the re-housing of people from unfit houses to enable such properties to be demolished. It is an unenviable task to endeavour to allocate houses fairly to meet the needs of the various classes of applicants and in this respect it is felt that the needs of the people in unfit houses have been fairly considered in this area.

Efforts continue to be made to get essential repairs carried out to dwellings whenever possible, and it will be noted that in very few cases is it necessary to resort to formal action, the informal method of approach generally achieving the desired results.

In spite of the completion of 196 Council houses during the year, the number of current applications is still over 900, and negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of further sites for houses at Hadley, Donnington and Ketley.

With these sites in mind it is quite possible that with their development the bulk of the housing needs of the district will be satisfied and care will have to be exercised in future on the extent of any sites which may be required for further development.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

A number of people are still endeavouring to overcome their own particular housing difficulties by resorting to the use of caravans and during the year licences were granted for nineteen caravans; all of these are of the modern trailer type and have, so far, presented no special problem in the area.

CIVIL BUILDING LICENSING

Further relaxation of building and licensing restrictions during the year has reduced the administrative work in this direction to a negligible amount compared with a few years ago and the release of building materials previously controlled has now made it possible for many jobs to be carried out which have been held in abeyance for so long.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The joint arrangement for the inspection of meat at the Newport Slaughterhouse has continued satisfactorily as in previous years, and there is nothing which merits comment in this direction.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Twenty-three samples of milk were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and of these two were found to be sub-standard. Twenty-five samples were also taken and submitted for biological examination and in three cases milk was found to be infected with tubercule bacilli. In these cases the necessary action was taken under the Milk and Dairies Regulations to prevent the sale or distribution of the milk in question until it had been subjected to heat treatment. The restrictions were only lifted when the veterinary inspectors had eliminated infected cows from the herds and further sampling had given negative results.

ICE CREAM

The total number of premises now registered for the retail sale of ice cream has increased to 37. A total of 30 samples were taken during the year, eighteen of which were placed in Grade 1, four in Grade 2, four in Grade 3 and four in Grade 4.

The number of samples in Grades 3 and 4 cannot be regarded as satisfactory and in each of these cases further visits were paid to the retail premises and investigations made as to the reasons for the unsatisfactory samples. In all cases where samples are found to be unsatisfactory the attention of the authority in whose area the ice cream is manufactured is drawn to the fact.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

General Statistics

Considering the population of the combined areas the gross total shows a rise on that of 1951. One Authority only has a decline, mainly due to the conjectural nature of the estimate over the past few inter-censal years. There seems little doubt that the earlier higher figure should be reached in time in that growing district.

The Birth Rate for each Authority is present for comparison, together with the relation of that to the country generally. In this grouping are also the deaths among infants under one year and which, over England and Wales, shows a decline. It is difficult to compare figures in a restricted area with those generally prevailing, but in the case of the rural areas the general trend of being higher is shewn.

The General Death Rate exhibits a close relationship to that of England and Wales and it will be noted that in the case of Live Births and General Deaths both are subjected to correction by a comparable factor which has the effect of standardising each so that a truer relationship for contrast and comparison can be made.

The causes of the deaths in each district have been given in full and merit scrutiny.

GENERAL STATISTICS—*continud*

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Area (acres)	3,000	1,390	768	2,392	2,256	53,000	39,600	54,584	
Population (estimated)	8,386	5,625	3,798	11,690	12,650	11,990	14,300	24,220	
No. of Inhabited houses	2,248	1,638	1,098	3,403	3,325	2,526	2,919	5,895	
Rateable Value	£22,221	£13,412	£22,115	£42,592	£78,894	£48,841	£73,899	£123,387	
Product of one penny rate	£85	£134/12/0	£86/15/9	£156	£320	£192	£292	£472	
Persons per acre ..	2.8	4	4.9	5	5.6	.24	.36	.45	

VITAL STATISTICS

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
A. Live Births:																	
No. of																	
Legitimate ..	59	46	41	38	29	24	80	74	110	93	101	91	104	109	174	180	
Illegitimate ..	2	2	4	5	2	1	2	7	7	4	1	4	3	7	8	14	
Total ..	61	48	45	43	31	25	82	81	117	97	102	95	107	116	182	194	
Rate per 1,000																	
Population:																	
Crude ..	13.0		15.6		14.7		13.9		16.9		16.4		15.6		15.5		
Comparable ..	13.3		14.8		15.6		13.6		18.9		20.7		18.7		16.3		15.3
B. Still Births:																	
No. of																	
Legitimate ..	3	2	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	4	2	1	4	3	4	4	
Illegitimate ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ..	4	2	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	4	2	1	4	3	4	4	
Rate per 1,000																	
Total Population	.7		—		.26		.43		.39		.25		.49		.33		.35
C. Infant Mortality:																	
No. of Infant Deaths																	
under One Year:																	
Legitimate ..	4	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	5	4	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Total ..	4	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	5	4	
Rate per 1,000																	
Live Births ..	45.9		11.4		35.7		18.4		18.7		30.4		13.4		23.9		27.6
Legitimate per 1,000																	
Live Legitimate																	
Births ..	47.6		12.6		37.7		19.4		19.7		31.2		9.3		25.4		
Illegitimate per 1,000																	
Live Illegitimate																	
Births ..	—		—		—		—		—		—		100.0		—		
No. of Infant Deaths																	
Deaths under Four																	
Weeks:																	
Legitimate ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	4	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	4	

VITAL STATISTICS—continued

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Percentage of all Infant Deaths	40%	—	—	33%	50%	33%	33%	66%	
D. Maternal Mortality ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
E. General Deaths:									
Males	60	40	34	68	54	61	55	99	
Females	42	40	18	47	49	41	53	79	
Total	102	80	52	115	103	102	108	178	
Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion:									
Crude	12.2	14.2	13.7	9.8	8.1	8.3	7.5	7.3	
Comparable	12.3	13.2	12.5	9.4	8.7	10.2	10.0	8.5	11.3
	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	
E. Causes of Deaths:									
Malignant Neoplasms (all ages)	14	6	5	20	15	9	14	31	
Measles (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Tuberculosis:									
Respiratory	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	4	
Non-Respiratory	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Malignant Neoplasms:									
Stomach	4	—	1	5	4	2	2	6	
Lungs and Bronchus	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	
Breast	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	5	
Uterus	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	6	4	12	9	6	10	14	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
Diabetes	1	2	—	2	—	1	2	2	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	23	10	10	19	24	10	15	26	
Coronary Disease, Angina	8	5	6	15	7	15	18	21	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	2	—	1	1	2	3	—	
Other Heart Disease	19	32	14	14	19	25	22	35	
Other Circulatory Disease	9	3	1	17	5	1	5	9	
Influenza	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	
Pneumonia	5	3	5	2	3	4	4	5	
Bronchitis	4	7	3	6	6	6	3	7	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	—	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	

VITAL STATISTICS—continued

	Dawley U.D.C.		Market Drayton U.D.C.		Newport U.D.C.		Oakengates U.D.C.		Wellington U.D.C.		Drayton R.D.C.		Shifnal R.D.C.		Wellington R.D.C.	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	9	3	3	10	11	8	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	—
All other Accidents	3	3	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide and Operations of War ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes	102	80	52	115	103	102	108	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS DEATHS:																
No. of Deaths	M. 11	F. 3	M. 4	F. 2	M. 4	F. 1	M. 13	F. 7	M. 8	F. 7	M. 4	F. 5	M. 7	F. 7	M. 19	F. 12
Death Rate per Million Living ..	1,669	1,067	1,316	1,710	1,185	750	979	1,279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
England and Wales, 1993																

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES

Opposite have been set out tables of frequency of occurrence, comparison with the preceding year and age grouping of such.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever in all totalled some three times that of 1951. No district escaped. With these cases must be associated a large frequency of streptococcal throats: persons carrying the means for the disease but not manifesting it by rash or other symptoms.

Whooping Cough figures were less than half and it may be noted that in a widely dispersed area like Wellington Rural District with its variations in population, the biennial nature of this disease is less evident.

Paralytic Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) was more frequent although the cases were dispersed among four districts.

In the case of Measles, as with Whooping Cough, the numbers were greatly reduced—being about half—each Authority had a quota and the biennial character was seen in the Drayton Areas.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified; a position which trends have caused us to expect. So long as preventive measures are maintained so it may continue, but only so long.

A certain number of cases of Sonne Dysentery were reported—largely confined to the industrial parts and, in one area, in a school.

Food Poisoning was virtually absent, one case only occurring.

Surveying the whole it may be said that the North Eastern Area had no epidemics and serious infectious disease gave rise to little anxiety.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES—continued

				Dawley U.D.C.		Market Drayton U.D.C.		Newport U.D.C.		Oakengates U.D.C.		Wellington U.D.C.		Drayton R.D.C.		Shifnal R.D.C.		Wellington R.D.C.	
				1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
A. Diseases:																			
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	5	17	7	1	2	2	1	7	4	24	5	2	10	17	3	22
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	20	6	—	12	50	30	14	7	44	5	66	49	98	8	128	44
Acute Poliomyelitis:																			
Paralytic	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	2	1
Non-Paralytic	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	..	..	..	269	25	3	78	59	41	145	48	205	223	24	80	153	58	384	123
Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	..	..	..	10	22	—	—	6	3	—	—	5	15	11	4	10	4	13	13
Dysentery	..	..	..	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	22	15	7	1	—	—	10	9
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	..	..	..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
B. Incidence by Age Groups:																			
Scarlet Fever:				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years																			
0-1				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-3				1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-5				—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
5-10				4	9	—	—	—	2	4	1	9	3	1	—	4	3	4	10
10-15				1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	6	1	2
15-25				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	1
Over 25				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total				6	11	—	1	—	2	4	3	15	9	1	1	5	12	7	15
Whooping Cough																			
0-1				—	—	2	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	—	2
1-3				—	3	1	—	4	3	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	1	6	3
3-5				1	1	—	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	5	2
5-10				1	—	5	2	—	—	1	2	2	2	7	7	—	1	12	9
10-15				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	2
15-25				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
Over 25				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total				2	4	8	4	13	17	2	5	3	2	25	24	5	3	26	18
Measles																			
0-1				—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	—
1-3				4	1	5	3	7	1	10	3	12	18	10	10	6	5	7	9
3-5				2	3	2	3	10	9	5	6	27	18	13	8	4	9	17	8
5-10				7	6	43	22	7	7	13	10	53	41	15	17	16	15	46	26
10-15				1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	15	—	1	—	1	4	1
15-25				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	1	—	—	2	—
Over 25				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	1	2
Total				14	11	50	28	24	17	29	19	118	105	42	38	27	31	77	46
Acute Pneumonia																			
Years																			
0-5				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5-15				2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
15-45				5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	3	—	4	1
45-65				9	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	2	1
Over 65				—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total				16	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	10	5	1	3	4	—	7	6
Dysentery																			
0-5				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15				1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
15-45				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
45-65				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total				1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	1	—	—	4	5

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES—continued

It may be remembered that, in the Annual Report for 1951, the totals for pulmonary tuberculosis had been subjected to drastic reduction by the withdrawal of doubtful and untraceable cases. As a result in this section of tuberculosis totals had been greatly reduced. The same process has since been applied to the non-pulmonary group with a like result, and with certain authorities the non-pulmonary register has almost disappeared.

At this time a close relationship is in being with the Physicians who deal with this disease and every effort is made to secure a true estimation of tuberculosis in the districts.

Included in this section is a statement of all new cases and also deaths—particular attention having been given to the pulmonary disease.

				Dawley U.D.C.		Market Drayton U.D.C.		Newport U.D.C.		Oakengates U.D.C.		Wellington U.D.C.		Drayton R.D.C.		Shifnal R.D.C.		Wellington R.D.C.	
				1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
C. Tuberculosis:																			
Cases Reported:																			
Pulmonary:																			
Males	..	..	..	20	26	11	11	5	10	22	25	39	39	8	9	15	14	62	64
Females	..	..	..	19	21	3	2	3	3	21	25	35	39	5	4	27	23	34	40
Total	..			39	47	14	13	8	13	43	50	74	78	13	13	42	37	96	104
Non-Pulmonary:																			
Males	..	..	..	7	36	2	15	1	16	5	29	5	47	6	32	2	28	15	93
Females	..	..	..	9	36	1	9	4	24	13	54	7	60	5	28	1	32	26	102
Total	..			16	72	3	24	5	40	18	83	12	107	11	60	3	60	41	195
New Cases during 1952:																			
Pulmonary	..	..	..	6		5		—		5		15		4		9		23	
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	1		—		1		2		4		2		—		3	
Deaths during 1952:																			
Pulmonary	..	..	..	1		—		1		—		3		—		1		4	
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	1		—		—		—		—		1		—		—	
Death Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion:																			
Pulmonary	..	..	..	.12		—		.27		—		.24		—		.07		.17	
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	.12		—		—		—		—		.09		—		—	
Total (all forms)	..			.24		—		.27		—		.24		.09		.07		.17	
				The figure for England and Wales is .24.															
New Case Table, 1952:				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years																			
Pulmonary	..	..	0-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
			5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2
			15-25	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
			25-35	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	3	2	2	5	2
			35-45	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	3	3
			45-55	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
			Over 65	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	..			2	4	4	1	—	—	3	2	12	3	1	3	3	6	14	9
Deaths, 1952:																			
Pulmonary	..	..	0-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
			25-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			35-45	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			45-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
			55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	..			1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	3

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The County Medical Officer Reports:—

NO. OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED DURING 1952

<i>District</i>	<i>0-4 Age Group</i>	<i>5-14 Age Group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Re-inforcing Injections</i>
Dawley Urban	89	—	89	28
Drayton Rural	116	3	119	156
Market Drayton Urban ..	52	3	55	49
Newport Urban	54	9	63	81
Oakengates Urban	114	4	118	25
Shifnal Rural	196	6	202	32
Wellington Urban	141	3	144	33
Wellington Rural	280	23	303	210

VACCINATIONS

NO. VACCINATED DURING 1952

<i>District</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Re-vaccinations</i>
Dawley Urban	58	1	1	2	—	62	5
Drayton Rural	103	1	2	6	—	112	10
Market Drayton Urban	55	—	—	2	—	57	15
Newport Urban	35	1	5	—	2	43	7
Oakengates Urban	36	—	—	2	—	38	12
Shifnal Rural	90	4	5	—	2	101	13
Wellington Urban	60	1	2	—	1	64	22
Wellington Rural	169	3	4	2	4	182	26

HOUSING

Below are set out the tables on the various aspects of housing. Referring to the Annual Report of last year it can be seen what progress has been made in new building, particularly in permanent council houses and private dwellings, with the elimination of unfit homes, hutments and the alleviation of overcrowding.

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Council Houses:								
Total houses occupied at 31.12.52:								
Permanent	526	378	265	713	974+17 old properties	389	600	1,990
Temporary	—	10	—	82	50	51	—	—
Hutments	—	—	—	14	4	—	43	30
New houses completed:								
Completed since 1945 ..	153	128	114	362	524	150	268	468
Completed in 1952 ..	27	14	28	55	166	14	46	196
Private Houses:								
New houses completed since 1945	37	22	21	34	55	30	95	70
Plans approved in 1952 ..	5	9	3	7	36	17	20	39
Licences granted in 1952 ..	4	7	4	4	14	17	18	25
Houses completed in 1952 ..	3	5	5	6	10	3	5	15
Individual Unfit Houses:								
Number of Orders operative in 1952	3	—	—	30	14	—	12	7
Closing Orders operative in 1952	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Undertakings accepted in 1952 ..	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—
Houses demolished in 1952 ..	—	5	—	6	13	4	3	20
Repairs under Housing Acts:								
Number of houses repaired by formal action	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Houses repaired by informal action	—	4	4	—	—	—	49	—
Repairs under Public Health Acts:								
Number of houses repaired by formal action	67	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Number of houses repaired by informal action	84	7	6	81	37	34	67	35
Overcrowding:								
Number of cases confirmed ..	—	5	18	9	13	8	4	9
Number of cases abated ..	—	5	5	6	5	4	4	4
Movable Dwellings:								
Number of sites licensed in 1952	10	1	—	1	—	—	2	—
Dwellings licensed in 1952 ..	14	12	12	19	17	—	8	19

WATER

Below are set out tables showing the work of control of water supplies during the year. Note should be made of the results of sampling reflecting the quality of the water on the source of supply. In the field of sewage disposal attention is drawn to the progress made in advancing the number of houses connected to water carriage system. Note should be made of the state of the effluents of these schemes.

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Public Water Supplies:								
(a) No. of L.A. Supplies ..	1	—	1	1	3	8	3	9
Houses connected	N.K.	—	1,097	3,363	2,944	863	2,164	4,371
Population served	—	—	3,794	11,540	10,536	3,021	11,285	17,484
(b) No. of Privately Owned Supplies	—	1	—	—	—	9	6	5
Houses connected	—	1,635	—	—	—	232	270	160
Population served	—	5,736	—	—	—	812	1,083	640
(c) No. of Houses supplied by Standpipes	N.K.	78	73	40	381	126	36	139
Population served	—	354	199	120	1,524	441	139	556
B. Private Wells:								
No. of houses served	N.K.	3	1	—	13	1,305	449	1,585
Population served	—	12	5	—	45	4,517	1,793	6,642
C. Sampling:								
Public Water Supplies:								
L.A. Supplies—								
Bacterial Examination ..	7	—	6	8	8	17	20	11
Unsatisfactory	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chemical Examination ..	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	4
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privately Owned Supplies—								
Bacterial Examination ..	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	22
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Chemical Examination ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Wells—								
Bacterial Examination ..	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	25
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	16
Chemical Examination ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Local Authority:								
No. of Sewage Works (including Housing Disposal Plants)	1 Main 2 Sub.	1	1	1	1	9	12	18
Houses connected	1,014	1,481	1,076	2,847	3,286	322	1,634	3,516
B. Private:								
No. of—								
Sewage Works	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Houses connected	—	—	—	—	—	21	50	51
Houses with other W.C. facilities	25	28	—	—	not known	611	355	not known
Houses with dry sanitation ..	1,074	127	26	550	39	1,572	880	not known
C. Sampling Effluent:								
No. of—								
Samples taken	—	27	5	—	—	1	1	13
Unsatisfactory Reports ..	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	4

GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS

In the field of general sanitary control this constitutes a basic duty in all sanitary departments and it is by consistent supervision and inspection that the following returns have been collected.

	<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
No. of cases in which:								
1. Premises in a state to be a nuisance (not including repairs, for which see Housing)	—	78	4	2	9	17	12	33
2. New Closets or Drains or old amended	27	5	13	15	23	17	6	65
3. Offensive Accumulations	—	3	13	2	2	5	2	1
4. Animals in such a state as to be a nuisance	2	—	2	—	2	3	—	—
5. Smoke Nuisance	—	2	—	—	4	2	—	—
6. Nuisances from Water Courses, etc.	5	—	1	—	—	2	—	6
7. Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Common Lodging Houses	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
No. of Public Lavatories	2	3	2	2	3	—	1	—

FOODS CONDEMNED

	<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
A. Tinned Foods:								
Nos. of Tins of—								
Meat and Fish	28	90	108	152	152	24	143	34
Fruit	95	85	95	261	162	3	281	16
Vegetables	41	109	132	107	122	6	191	52
Milk	58	21	2	27	9	2	26	49
Other Foods	—	44	36	220	19	—	43	—
B. Packeted Foods:								
No. of Packets	—	124	—	39	127	4	31	108
C. Fresh Foods:								
Weight in lbs. of—								
Fish	—	90	—	—	100	—	—	—
Fruit	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef	—	—	—	185	—	—	140	91
Mutton	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon and Pork	—	5	19	192	168	—	43	30
Offal, etc.	—	—	—	118	15	—	—	157

SHOPS' ACT, 1912—1950

	<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Slifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
No. of Shops	—	188	106	150	128	33	95	75 app
No. of Inspections	27	59	25	70	36	39	5	—
Defects remedied	3	14	—	4	7	8	—	—

DISINFESTATION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN

All districts now have service to deal with the extermination of rats and each district in its particular way is doing much to prevent the increase of such vermin.

	<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Slifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
A. Rats and Mice:								
No. of—								
Business Premises Treated ..	6	12	9	79	58	15	29	13
Dwellings Treated	2	28	3	71	19	168	39	23
Council Undertakings Treated	5	2	4	5	3	15	3	10
Agricultural Properties Treated	—	2	1	—	1	56	13	7
B. Other Vermin:								
Persons	1	—	—	No action required	1	—	—	—
Clothing	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bedding	—	2	—	—	7	1	12	—
Homes	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—

REFUSE AND SALVAGE

Below are set out the systems of refuse collection; sometimes associated with the gathering of salvage. In his individual report the Sanitary Officer tells of his labour problems, which are of frequent occurrence. Generally a high standard of refuse collection prevails in all districts.

	<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Slifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
A. Refuse:								
No. of—								
Parishes	5	—	1	5	2	11	14	20
Parishes Collected	5	all districts	1	5	2	11	14	20
Mechanised	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Method of Disposal	Tipping	Controlled Tipping	Tipping	Controlled Tipping	Controlled Tipping	Controlled Tipping	Tipping	Tipping
Frequency	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Fort- nightly	Weekly 9–14 days in rural	Fort- nightly 4 Parishes Monthly 16 Parishes
B. Salvage:								
If undertaken state—								
(a) Net Profit or Loss	Not	—	Loss	—	Loss	—	£331/13/0	Loss
(b) System	under- taken	—	Separate collection	with refuse by trailer	with refuse on demand	—	with refuse	Collected with house refuse

ICE CREAM

Attention is drawn to the sampling section of this report and the percentages of group returns. It will be seen that a high percentage of Grade 1 returns prevail. This in some measure is achieved by the use of the prepacked article.

			<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
Premises Registered:										
(a) For Manufacture ..	..	..	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	—
(b) For Storage and Sale ..	..	..	19	18	18	32	41	20	28	37
Sampling:										
No. of Samples taken ..	..	..	38	30	86	17	241	20	153	30
Results in—										
Grade 1 .. ..	..	..	28	17	63	12	212	14	124	18
Grade 2 .. ..	..	..	5	—	15	2	20	3	17	4
Grade 3 .. ..	..	..	5	1	3	3	8	3	8	4
Grade 4 .. ..	..	..	—	1	5	—	1	—	4	4

MILK

The main interest in this service lies in the supervision of the cleanliness of the milk sold in the districts, particularly the undesignated producer. Note should be made of the biological returns of sampling—for tubercle bacillus. In this connection a close association is in being with the County Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture.

			<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
Distributors Registered ..	..	..	10	5	5	16	11	8	30	25
Premises Registered ..	..	..	7	2	3	4	5	3	26	20
Licences Granted:										
Dealers—										
Tuberculin Tested ..	..	..	4	3	3	5	6	3	7	5
Accredited ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ..	..	..	5	3	2	3	2	—	4	1
Sterilised ..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1
Supplementary—										
Tuberculin Tested ..	..	..	2	2	1	—	3	4	2	—
Accredited ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pastuerised ..	..	..	1	3	1	—	3	4	3	1
Sterilised ..	..	..	1	2	1	—	1	3	3	1
SamplingNo. of—										
Bacterial Samples taken ..	..	..	44	8	5	22	308	6	55	23
Samples sub-standard ..	..	..	4	—	—	—	18	1	3	2
Biological Samples taken ..	..	..	12	8	—	29	41	3	40	25
Positive results ..	..	..	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	3

MEAT INSPECTION

The memorandum, known as Memo 62/Food, on the methods and criteria of meat inspection has now been substituted by a revised memorandum based on the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee on Meat Inspection and is cited as Memo. 3/Meat. Amongst the many important provisions are those designated to safeguard the public health against the dangers associated with meat derived from diseased and infectious animals, and these provisions should reduce the risk to health caused by salmonella infections. The memorandum, whilst not having the force of law, lays down a valuable code of practice which will doubtless be adopted by Local Authorities and their Officers.

	<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
No. of—								
Slaughterhouses	2	6	1	5	2	7	1	none in use
Persons licensed to slaughter ..	8	1	9	12	18	19	16	8
Cases where action required (except under condemnations)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs killed	—	—	—	—	12,761	—	1,761	—
Whole pig carcasses condemned T.B.	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Pigs of which some part con- demned T.B.	—	—	—	—	582	—	36	—
Whole pig carcasses condemned, other diseases	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Pigs of which some part con- demned, other diseases ..	—	—	—	—	62	—	4	—
Percentage affected with T.B. ..	—	—	—	—	4.60	—	2.0	—

FOOD PREMISES

Food Hygiene is constantly in the mind and too much time cannot be given to the inspection and supervision of all premises engaged in this.

Notices asking for the exclusion of Dogs from such shops have been distributed and the proprietor has been asked to see that these are posted in a prominent position.

The work of controlling food shops and allied services makes much demand on the time of the Food Officer and the results of this should, in time, bear fruit.

	<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
Food and Drugs Act, 1938:								
Section 13:								
Number of—								
Premises where food is sold, prepared or stored ..	81	136	70	49	184	42	59	64
Inspections of above ..	32	152	100	171	420	66	65	76
Cases requiring action ..	12	2	6	3	41	8	9	4
Section 14:								
No. of—								
Premises registered for man- ufacture of meat products	14	7	15	5	8	10	10	1

NEWPORT CENTRAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE—CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

Serving Newport Urban District, Shifnal and Part of Wellington Rural Districts.

Inspection duties are carried out, jointly, by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Newport, Shifnal and Wellington District Councils and this arrangement has worked satisfactorily. Inspections are carried out in the evenings on the completion of slaughtering, thus necessitating overtime duties by the Inspectors concerned. With the improvement noted in earlier reports and the ready co-operation of the working staff inspections have been greatly eased. The sanitary and hygienic condition of the abattoir has been improved. Alterations and enlargements to the lairages have been undertaken in the year and the weekly removal of waste and manure arranged by the Newport Council has continued to be satisfactory. The arrangements for slaughtering casualty carcasses and the storage of condemned meat, however, still remains deficient.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known)	615	548	596	3,279	641
All diseases except Tuberculosis: Whole Carcasses Condemned	—	4	13	52	25
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	84	121	19	121	67
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	13.65	22.08	3.19	3.68	10.45
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned	2	12	—	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	17	116	—	—	23
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.97	23.35	—	—	4.05

DAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948—Part 1

<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Written Notices</i>	<i>No. of Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	6	3	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	29	21	1	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	—	—	—
Total	36	24	1	—

Cases in which Defects were found:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found:</i>				
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred</i>		<i>Prosecutions</i>
			<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

MARKET DRAYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948—Part 1

<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Written Notices</i>	<i>No. of Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	62	66	2	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	64	40	2	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	126	106	4	—

Cases in which Defects were found:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Want of cleanliness	10	10	—	2	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12	12	—	2	—

NEWPORT UBRAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948—Part 1

<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Written Notices</i>	<i>No. of Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	7	7	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	22	24	6	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	29	31	6	—

Cases in which Defects were found:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found:</i>				
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	1	—	—	—
Total	7	4	—	3	—

OAKENGATES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948—Part 1

<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Written Notices</i>	<i>No. of Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	9	23	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	47	72	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	56	95	—	—

Cases in which Defects were found:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	4	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	4	—	—	—

WELLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948—Part 1

<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Written Notices</i>	<i>No. of Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	17	3	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	77	53	7	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	94	56	7	—

Cases in which Defects were found:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found:</i>				
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	12	8	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	9	—	—	—

DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948—Part 1

<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Written Notices</i>	<i>No. of Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	5	8	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	22	30	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	27	38	—	—

Cases in which Defects were found:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	2	1	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	1	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	2	1	—	1	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	4	—	3	—

SHIFNAL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948—Part 1

<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Written Notices</i>	<i>No. of Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	4	9	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	40	25	4	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	44	34	4	—

Cases in which Defects were found:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found:</i>				
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred</i>		<i>Prosecutions</i>
			<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	3	—	—	—

WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948—Part 1

<i>Inspections</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Written Notices</i>	<i>No. of Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	—	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	52	36	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	52	36	—	—

Cases in which Defects were found:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred</i>		<i>Prosecutions</i>
			<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

